Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1983-84

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources

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Saskatchewan
Parks and
Renewable
Resources

For the Fiscal Year Ending
March 31, 1984

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources: Mission

The mission of Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources is to conserve, develop and manage Saskatchewan's fish, forests, parks, resource lands and wildlife in a manner which optimizes recreational opportunity, quality of life and economic benefits to the people of Saskatchewan, while maintaining these resources in perpetuity.

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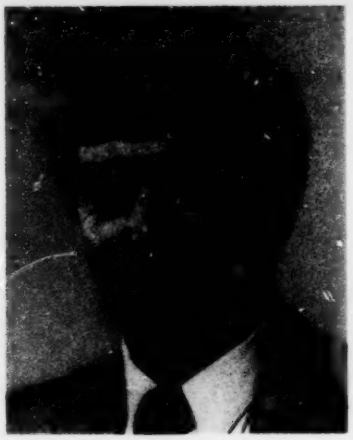
Minister's Transmittal



To the Honourable F.W. Johnson,
Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Saskatchewan

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the 1983/84 Annual Report for the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Legislation was passed May 16, 1983 to create the new Department of Parks and Renewable Resources. With the creation of the new department, greater emphasis is being placed by the government on improved management and increased utilization of parks, forestry, resource lands, fisheries, and wildlife. This department now has responsibility for all renewable resource programs, for the provincial parks, and for historic parks formerly the responsibility of the Department of Culture and Recreation.

The year under review was highlighted by the development of a Corporate Plan prepared in response to the significant issues facing this department. It will serve as a directional reference for 1983 to 1986.

Negotiations commenced with the major timber companies for renegotiation of the forest management licence agreements. The objectives are to see industry play a greater role in forest renewal, to update stumpage rates to achieve greater equality among the timber companies and to obtain a fairer return for the province.

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the provincial and federal governments to improve co-ordination of forest research activities in Saskatchewan.

An agreement was signed with the federal government for a joint program to purchase four CL-215 water bomber aircraft within the next few years as part of our forest fire control program. Saskatchewan also signed a federal-provincial agreement for support of the Canadian Forest Fire Control Centre in Winnipeg.

The Qu'Appelle Implementation Agreement with the federal government expired March 31, 1984 with the completion of the Nicolle Flats Interpretive Marsh, the first major interpretive area of its kind in Saskatchewan.

This year, under the Heritage Marsh Program, involving the Saskatchewan government, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, the Natural History Society and Ducks Unlimited Canada, the 3,000-hectare marsh at Ponass Lake was proclaimed the first heritage marsh designated for preservation.

A new initiative was undertaken this year to encourage investment by the private sector in the provincial parks. These new commercial development opportunities will create jobs, increase tourist-related business and provide enhanced services to provincial park visitors.

Progress was made in the development of a fish enhancement program to increase the province's fish supplies through new and expanded projects.

These sir, are just a few of the department's major accomplishments that will have an impact upon renewable resources, parks and lands and their users for decades to come.

Respectfully submitted,

Bob Pickering

Robert H. Pickering,
Minister
Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources

Deputy Minister's Transmittal

To the Honourable Robert H. Pickering
Minister of Saskatchewan Parks and
Renewable Resources

Sir:

I am pleased to submit the annual report for the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources for the year ending March 31, 1984.

Several new initiatives and expansion of traditional programs were successfully undertaken during the fiscal year and I thank department staff for their special efforts in meeting program objectives.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Paul Robinson,
Deputy Minister

Financial Statement

This Financial Statement includes only the revenue and expenditures directly recorded in the Consolidated Fund.

March 31, 1984

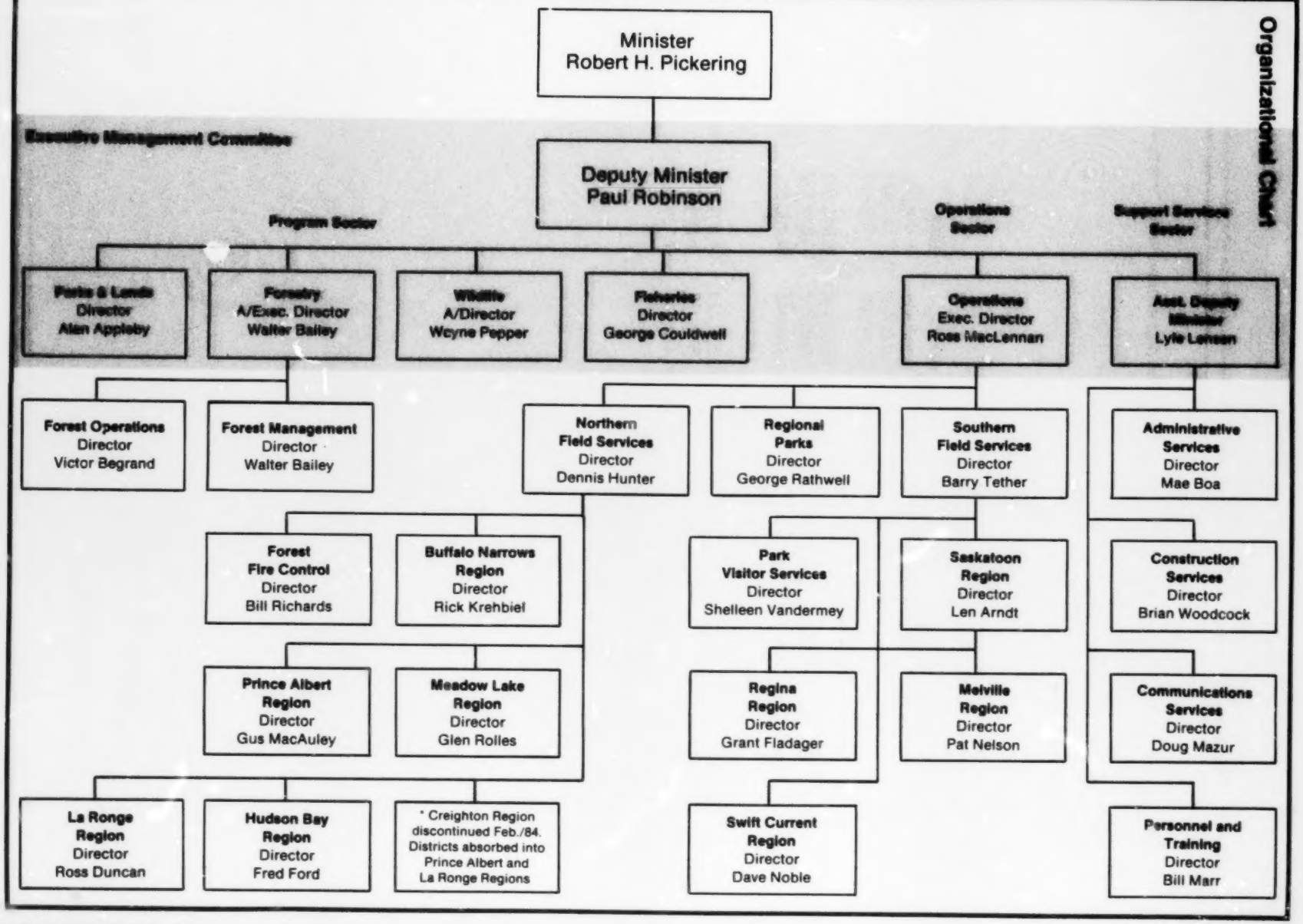
Receipts and Disbursements

Disbursements	53,752,816
Receipts	12,085,046
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	41,667,770

Receipts	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**
Fisheries	1,098,602	1,108,373	1,059,100	1,122,583
Wildlife	2,403,818	2,419,977	2,608,300	3,575,976
Lands	90,500	102,637	145,100	183,645
Parks and Recreation	*	*	*	*
Forestry	3,261,288	2,978,653	2,743,900	3,821,031
Miscellaneous	2,691,635	3,889,132	3,600,700	3,381,811
Total	9,545,843	10,498,772	10,157,100	12,085,046
Disbursements				
Ordinary	29,801,724	34,304,632	49,088,090	50,924,939
Capital	2,672,049	2,894,877	2,531,300	2,827,877
Total	32,473,773	37,199,509	51,619,390	53,752,816

* Included in Commercial Revolving Fund

Organizational Chart



Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources Organization

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources has been structured into three major sectors: a program sector, an operations sector and a support services sector.

Support Services Sector

Lyle Lensen
Assistant Deputy Minister

The Support Services Sector, including the four branches described below, is responsible for the department's financial management, information systems, public information, co-ordination of regulatory reform and employee development programs.

Administrative Services Branch
Mae Boa
Director

The Administrative Services Branch provides budget and legislation co-ordination; payroll, revenue and expenditure processing; property control and audit functions as well as systems/data processing services.

Construction Services Branch
Brian Woodcock
Director

Construction Services provides engineering and project management for structures, roads, sites and facilities construction in parks and on resource lands. It administers the Resource Protection and Development Revolving Fund.

Communications Services
Doug Mazur
Director

Communications Services provides leadership to the department in the effective communication of its programs and policies to the public. It provides statistics and evaluation so the department can adapt to increasing demands on the resources it manages.

Personnel and Training
Bill Marr
Director

The Personnel and Training Branch provides personnel management services to line managers and employees in the form of staffing, classification, personnel services, training and development.

Operations Sector

Ross MacLennan
Executive Director

The Operations Sector is responsible for the delivery of department programs which involves monitoring, enhancing and regulating the use of parks and renewable resources to optimize benefits to the public.

Regional Parks Branch
George Rathwell
Director

The Regional Parks Branch administers grants to the Regional Park Authorities throughout the province.

Southern Field Services

Barry Tether
Director

Southern Field Services' activities involve parks operation, recreation programming and development and resource management in the southern 256,000 square kilometres of the province. Division headquarters is in Regina.

Park Visitor Services Branch
Shelleen Vandermey
Director

Saskatoon Region
Len Arndt
Director

Melville Region
Pat Nelson
Director

Regina Region
Grant Fladager
Director

Swift Current Region
Dave Noble
Director

Northern Field Services

Dennis Hunter
Director

This division includes the central-northern portion of the province, covering 462,500 square kilometres or approximately 70 per cent of the province. The area includes the parklands, the commercial and northern forests and the Precambrian Shield. Division headquarters is in Prince Albert.

Forest Fire Control Branch
Bill Richards
Director

Buffalo Narrows Region
Rick Krehbiel
Director

Prince Albert Region
Gus MacAuley
Director

Meadow Lake Region
Glen Rolles
Director

La Ronge Region
Ross Duncan
Director

Hudson Bay Region
Fred Ford
Director

Program Sector

Fisheries Branch
George Couldwell
Director

Fisheries Branch functions to develop the Saskatchewan fishery with programs to increase fish stocks, broaden the range of fishing opportunities and mobilize undeveloped economic potential. It is also responsible for conservation of the fish resource through regulation of the fish harvest, protection of fish habitat and the provision of information to resource users.

Wildlife Branch
Wayne Pepper
A/Director

The Wildlife Branch manages and conserves the wildlife resource for the benefit and use of Saskatchewan citizens. It sets hunting seasons and limits for big game and game birds, attempts to prevent wildlife damage to crops, re-introduces wildlife species extinct to the province, promotes the wise use of the province's 450 wildlife species and administers the Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program.

Parks and Lands Branch
Alan Appleby
Director

The Parks and Lands Branch is responsible for administrative policy and management of all the province's Crown resource lands. This includes preparing management and development plans for designated recreation lands and parks; processing lease, sale and permit applications; and planning, policy development and management of these lands.

Forestry Division
Walter Bailey
A/Executive Director

The Forestry Division is responsible for establishing and planning programs to ensure continual production and wise utilization of the province's timber resource. It develops and maintains a forestry data base, analyzes and allocates timber, establishes forest management licence agreements, maintains forest regulations, administers the reforestation program and develops intensive management techniques.

Forest Management Branch
Walter Bailey
Director

Forest Operations Branch
Victor Begrand
Director

Plantations provide trees for forest renewal programs

Forestry

Saskatchewan's Commercial Forest Zone covers some 148,000 square kilometres of forested land, or 21 per cent of the provincial land base. It supports a long run, sustainable softwood yield of some 4.2 million cubic metres with an additional 3.5 million cubic metres potentially available from the hardwood forest component.

Forestry Management Action Plan

The department, in consultation with the forest industry and other departments, has developed a Forest Management Action Plan which contains a number of proposals designed to correct deficiencies in forest management and improve the performance of the forest sector over the next two decades.

Implementation of the plan will require extensive negotiations with the industry regarding allocation and tenure, forest renewal and provincial dues.

Forestry Production and Employment

Direct employment in the forestry industry totalled more than 2,928 person years resulting in an additional 3,455 person years of indirect employment.

Depletion of standing timber amounted to 2,435,805 cubic metres including timber salvage operations. In addition, 604,297 cubic metres were lost to wildfire during the year.

The value of products based on selling prices totalled over $165.5 million.

Timber Management

This year, extensive data analysis was carried out in preparation for a rationalization of the provincial timber supply and a renegotiation of forest management licence agreements with the industry. Of particular importance were:

- development of policy guidelines for the Forest Management Action Plan;
- identification of seven major timber allocation supply areas;
- development of seven options for timber allocation on the east side of the province;
- preparation of a provincial demand matrix;
- timber supply analysis of industry proposal areas;
- development of techniques for long-run, sustainable yield and harvest scheduling application.

Eight major harvest operating plans were approved following reviews with other forest-user agencies. Supplemental aspen pulp areas were approved during the year to comply with a trial pulping process by one major harvesting company.

Considerable effort was involved in addressing requests for timber by small operators in keeping with new resource management directions. A new development was the harvesting of aspen for pulpwood, adding a new dimension to the department's activities.

Salvage from burned-over areas continued, but at a reduced scale as salvageable material was very limited.

During the year 7,414 timber permits and field permits were issued. Approximately 1,720 inspections were conducted on the bush operations of the major companies and larger permit holders.

All merchantable softwoods were salvaged along Highway No. 4 in the Saskatchewan Power Corporation (SPC) corridor from Glaslyn to Meadow Lake.

The department continued to work closely with SPC on the Nipawin Hydro-electric project. Reservoir clearing and the transmission line corridor through the Fort a la Corne Forest proceeded on target.

Forest Inventory Geographic Data Base Preparation

Modern remote sensing techniques whereby aerial photographs are classified in terms of the forest vegetation and land characteristics were used. This computerized operation produced new base maps upon which new or revised forest inventory information is drafted.

Forest Inventory Data Collection and Analysis

To complement the geographic data base preparation, field sampling was carried out to maintain a forest statistical data base. The data collected must meet the requirements for management planning; therefore, all sample data is computer analyzed to provide managers with quantitative information suitable for long and short-term planning.

During the year 2,461 3P (probability, proportion, prediction) sample plots were established throughout the Commercial Forest Zone. In addition, 623 permanent sample plots were remeasured or established to provide a continuing record of forest growth and yield trends.

Silviculture Programs

The four provincial nurseries produced 12.4 million trees, of which the government planted 8.4 million, mostly by contract. Stand tending, including thinning and clearing of competing growth rose from 68 to 260 hectares.

A draft Forest Renewal Plan was prepared to aid and direct plans for the next five years in terms of nursery production and planting levels. This will be linked to company responsibilities as stated in Forest Management Renewal Plans.

In conjunction with the Canadian Forestry Service, trials were held near Smoothstone Lake for seven pieces of site preparation equipment. The intent was to evaluate performance of these pieces and to compare costs and planting area produced on a typical white spruce/trembling aspen cutover. The results of these trials are expected to enable a more economic preparation of sites.

Under a trees for rural residents program, over 285,000 seedlings were distributed to landowners in the Prince Albert, Hudson Bay and Meadow Lake Regions.

Tree plantations were established at Duck Mountain Provincial Park for future replanting throughout the park and nearby recreation areas.

Insect Problems

A noticeable increase in the forestry industry was experienced in Cypress Hills Provincial Park. Areas of the West Block were logged due to infestation of the mountain pine beetle. A total of four bush operators were active, taking fuelwood, timber and building logs. A sanitation program in the Centre and West Blocks involved the bucking and burning of approximately 800 infested trees.

In the Hudson Bay Region, two major spruce budworm outbreaks were monitored and strategies for control developed.

Forest Fire Control

The department's forest fire control organization extinguished 437 fires in Saskatchewan during the 1983 season. This figure represents a decrease of 11.72 per cent from the 10-year average of 495 fires per year. This reduction is a direct result of rain received during early May, June and July.

The 1983/84 fire control program was very successful in that only 0.07 per cent of the Intensive Protection Zone was burned. This is well within the current tolerance of 0.5 per cent of the forested area.

A total of 11,617 hectares of forested land was burned over in the Intensive Protection Zone and of this amount, 600 hectares were considered merchantable with the remainder being non-productive forest.

In the forest fire air attack, the department operated six Grumman trackers and three PBY5A ansos that dropped approximately 727,360 litres of retardant on 67 fires and 5.9 million litres of water on 51 fires respectively.

The water bomber operation was supported by two S55T Sikorsky helicopters, two 206B helicopters and an A-Star helicopter, plus three Beech Baron aircraft. The majority of helicopter hours were used in conjunction with the RIACT (Regional Initial Attack Concept Team) crews.

During the latter part of the year a new tracker aircraft was purchased to replace the machine lost while on a water bombing mission north of Buffalo Narrows on July 11.

In early October the provincial government approved the purchase of two CL-215s in a joint program with the federal government that will place four of these aircraft in the province in the next few years.

Seven micro-computers were purchased in early 1983 and installed in the six forested regions. The computers are used for inventory control, transmitting daily and weekly fire reports and general information.

Three remote display processors were installed at the Forest Fire Control Centre, La Ronge and Buffalo Narrows Regional Offices. These are used as part of a lightning detection system to pinpoint strikes and deal with potential fires in their early stages.

Development work on an airborne infra-red scanning system in a fixed-wing aircraft continued during the year. This system will consist of an infra-red camera, air navigation system, a hard copy map and a video recorder. It will help detect small fires that do not readily show so that they can be extinguished while still manageable.

During the year the fire control organization delivered training to 269 people including private sector staff inmates, RIACT crews and other department staff.

On June 28 the Provincial Forest Fire Control Centre building in Prince Albert was officially opened. It consists of staff offices, the provincial forest fire communications and dispatch centre, a computer room and a training facility.

The new Buffalo Narrows Regional Fire Centre went into operation providing air crew support and equipment dispatch during the 1983 fire season.

Parks

Parks

The department's responsibility for parks includes the 17 provincial parks, nine historic parks and 200 recreation sites of various size.

Expertise, service and support are provided in development planning of accommodation services; visitor centres; commercial operations, and lease management in various parks under the department's jurisdiction.

Park Management Strategies

Park mangement strategies provide day-to-day guidance for park management and short-term development. These strategies, updated annually, are based on existing information and current management practices.

Park management strategies were completed in draft form for Buffalo Pound and Pike Lake Provincial Parks.

Canadian Heritage Rivers Program

The department and Environment Canada jointly announced Saskatchewan's participation in the Canadian Heritage Rivers Program. This program will give national recognition to rivers which are significant examples of our natural environment, have played an important role in Canadian history or offer outstanding recreational opportunities. Rivers designated will continue to be managed by the province to ensure that their heritage values are protected and opportunities are provided for public use and enjoyment.

Grasslands National Park

The establishment of the Grasslands National Park in southwestern Saskatchewan is a joint initiative of the provincial and the federal governments. The department played a lead role in negotiations with Parks Canada to encourage the federal government to acquire lands for the park with the oil and gas rights being retained by the province until exploration is completed.

Lake Diefenbaker Recreation Strategy

A Lake Diefenbaker Recreation Strategy was completed identifying potential roles for both private and public sector investment.

The resulting Development Concept Plan focused on water-based recreation development, interpretation of natural and cultural resources and the provision of services and facilities that will encourage increased use of the lake.

Cottage Lot Program

A review of cottaging opportunities on Crown land was completed. It outlined options to encourage and assist the private sector in providing cottage subdivision opportunities.

In the 1983 cottage lot public draw, 68 lots out of a possible 141, were assigned in five subdivisions.

Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park

Landscaping and internal signing at the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park were carried out to complete a five-year development program for the park.

Wood bison, on the endangered species list, have increased from the original breeding herd of 10 to a total of 36 head. Since the range at the park can accommodate approximately 20 animals, a herd reduction to 17 was undertaken through a transplant to northern Manitoba by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Echo Valley Centre

During 1983/84, Echo Valley Centre hosted 289 groups ranging in size from small groups of 10 to major conferences of 200 to 300 persons.

The Summer School of the Arts again occupied the facility with approximately 1,000 students enrolled in various visual, literary and performing arts courses.

During the year under review, 30,941 bednights were occupied and slightly over 70,000 meals were served.

Historic Parks

Effective April 1, 1983 the Provincial Historic Parks and Provincial Historic Marker programs were transferred from Saskatchewan Culture and Recreation to this department. Nine historic parks, one park reserve and 160 markers were transferred.

Winter Recreation

Four major winter festivals in provincial parks were co-sponsored with local service clubs. A winter program with accompanying brochure was developed for the Echo Valley Centre, and six interpretive programs in provincial parks were initiated in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Natural History Society.

Private Investment Program

New initiatives were taken to encourage private sector investment in provincial parks and recreation areas to enhance park visitor services.

During the summer season 10 new facilities operated and seven new commercial facilities were under construction. The department also advertised for seven commercial development opportunities in seven parks. These opportunities are expected to attract substantial capital development in the park system.

This program has been well received by the private sector. In its initial year, the program attracted approximately $360,000 in private sector capital investment.

New Camping Initiatives

For the summer camping season the department introduced three new camping programs:

— Reserve-A-Site: A total of 537 campsites were made available for reservation at seven locations/parks. This program provided a service that enabled campers to better plan their vacation time.

— Self-Registration: This program operated at eight campgrounds with a total of 349 sites. The program provided a more economical system for camping fee collection, thus reducing operational costs associated with smaller campgrounds.

— Seasonal Camping: A total of 204 sites were assigned to the program in seven campgrounds. The program was introduced to distribute the use of campgrounds more evenly and to provide long-stay camping opportunities for Saskatchewan residents.

Reserve-A-Site and Self-Registration were particularly well received by campers and plans are to continue them in 1984/85.

Regional Parks

The department administers a program whereby the province's 99 regional parks receive funding in the form of grants.

Capital grants are provided by the province on the basis of two-thirds of the eligible capital expenditure undertaken by the park authorities. Maintenance grants are provided on the basis of 75 per cent of the eligible maintenance expenditures after deductions for administrative costs and revenues earned.

The department continues to assist park authorities with technical difficulties, revenue generation and on the use of a standard accounting system. Emphasis is now being placed on upgrading and expanding tourist accommodation facilities.

Grants paid in the year under review were:

— 83 regional parks received $1,490,335 in capital grants.

— 87 regional parks received $705,285 in maintenace grants.

In 1983/84 Regina Beach and Spring Lake Regional Parks were dissolved and Prairie Lake Regional Park was established.

Park attendance records indicated that there were approximately 3 million visitations to the 99 regional parks. Revenue generated by the parks to offset their maintenance and operation costs was approximately $2.7 million.

Capital Programs

The department carried out a $2.8 million capital program. Some of the projects undertaken included:

— beach sanding and improvements at Big Buffalo Lake, Loch Leven, Greenwater Lake, Kimball Lake, Loon Lake, Kenosee Lake and at Douglas Provincial Park on Lake Diefenbaker;

— campground development at Lower Fishing Lakes, Little Bear Lake, Greig Lake, Candle Lake, Nisbet, and The Battlefords Provincial Park;

— service centre upgrading at Cypress Hills and Besant and changehouse renovations at Pike Lake and Battlefords Provincial Parks;

— site development and landscaping at Lower Fishing Lakes, Little Bear Lake and Pruden's Point, and tree planting at a number of southern parks;

— renovation of rental cabins, one at Greenwater Provincial Park and one at Duck Mountain Provincial Park;

— upgrading of potable water supplies and distribution systems at Lower Fishing Lakes, Cypress Hills (West Block) and Besant, as well as refurbishing a number of wells at various recreation sites;

— repair of the water control structure at Ruby Lake;

— deadhead removal at Cowan and Tobin Lakes;

— resource road construction at Denare Beach, McBride Lake, Little Swan, Ruby Lake, Woody Lake, Fort a la Corne, Lac Eau Clair, Lac des Iles, Caribou Trail and to Minowukaw Beach;

— field headquarters upgrading at Loon Lake, Duck Mountain, Big River, Candle Lake and Pike Lake;

— improved boat dock/launch facilities at Weyakwin Lake, Besnard Lake, and at Goodspirit Lake, Moose Mountain, Duck Mountain and Douglas Provincial Parks;

— completed upgrading of Cypress Hills sewage lift station/lagoon project and the lift station at Echo Valley Provincial Park as well as sewage lagoon and nuisance grounds at a number of the recreation sites throughout the province;

— tables, toilets and signs replaced at many sites.

Qu'Appelle Implementation

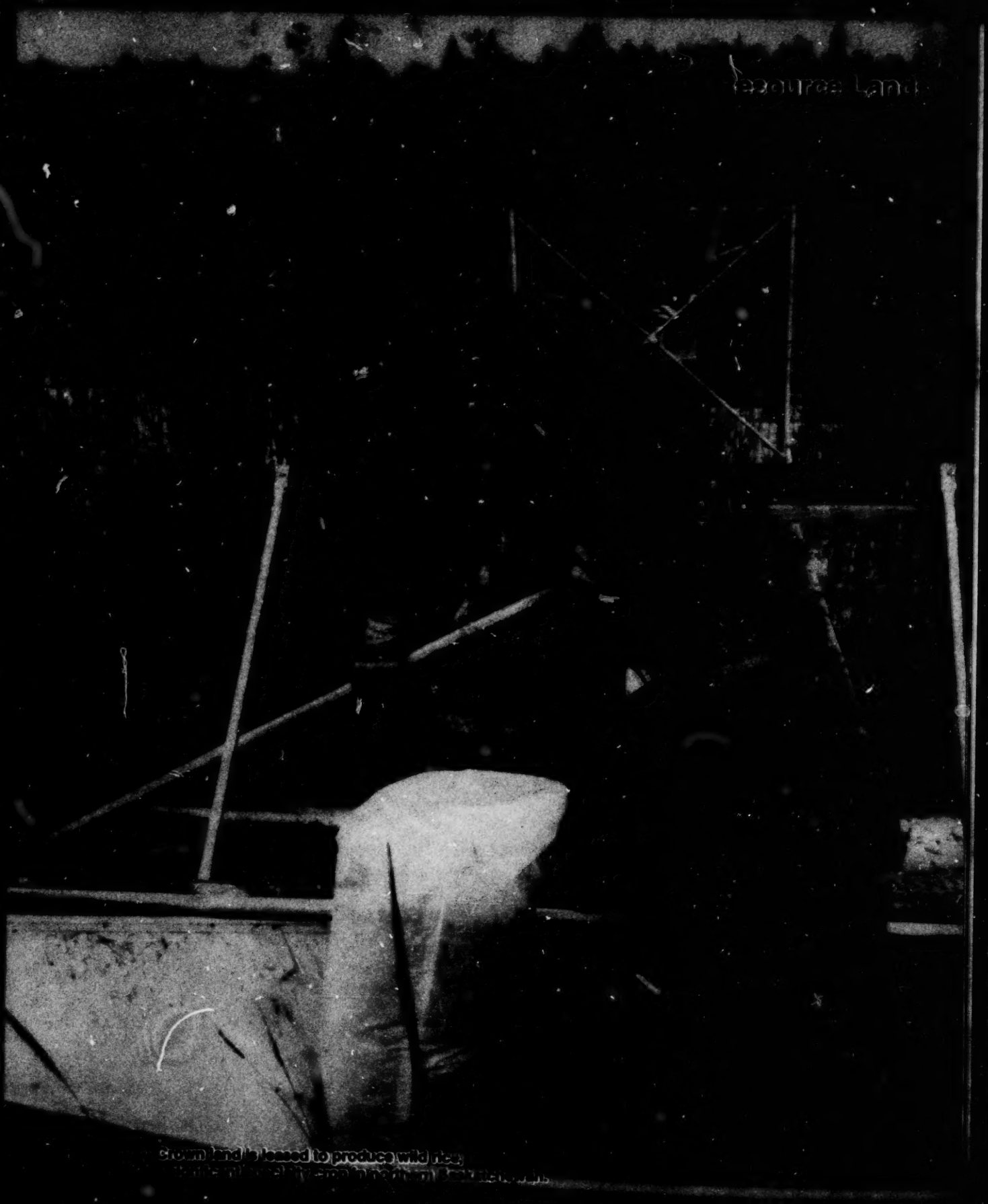
In the final year of the Qu'Appelle Implementation Agreement, the department carried out capital projects totalling $857,000. Capital expenditures were concentrated in the following areas:

— Regina Beach facilities development included a bath changehouse, parking lot and landscaping as part of a general upgrading of the Regina Beach area.

— The Nicolle Flats Nature Interpretive Site, at the east end of Buffalo Pound Lake was opened in August. This area features a wheelchair-accessible boardwalk into the marsh, hiking trails, an old homestead and deer and waterfowl feeding stations. Interpretive kiosks were constructed and pamphlets supplied to highlight significant areas.

— A Birds Point on Round Lake, cottage relocation, a new boat launch and landscaping were undertaken.

— Tourist highway signs were constructed and a wildlife signing program undertaken.



Crown land is leased to produce wild rice,
[illegible] crop in northern Saskatchewan.

Resource Lands

The approximate 375,000 square kilometres of Crown resource lands under the department's jurisdiction are designated as provincial forest, wildlife habitat, parks or recreation sites. The department formulates and implements policies, outlining the role, potential and strategies for Crown resource land use management, planning and disposition.

Crown Land Policy and Sales Initiatives

A comprehensive package of new initiatives in Crown resource land tenure and disposition was developed.

The program began by making 64 leased cottage lots available for sale at Noble's Point, Candle Lake.

Lakeshore Resort Development Policy

Mechanisms were developed through which new private sector tourist development initiatives on Crown land can be negotiated, reviewed and approved in a consistent and expeditious manner with a high level of co-ordination among affected departments.

Lake Management Guidelines

Preparation of lake management guidelines was begun during the year. These guidelines are being designed to properly allocate the supply of Crown shoreland in accordance with the social and economic needs of the province in a manner which avoids uncontrolled and indiscriminate use and development.

Conservation officers performed 478 shoreland inspections for a variety of proposed development projects.

Highway No. 155 Corridor Management Study

A study of the Highway No. 155 corridor between Green Lake and the Clearwater River in northern Saskatchewan was initiated to meet the department need for a basis on which to respond to long-term provincial resource objectives as well as private sector tourism and recreation development proposals. The resulting plan will be a decision-making framework to effectively integrate public and private sector interests for optimal management and disposition of Crown land.

Wild Rice

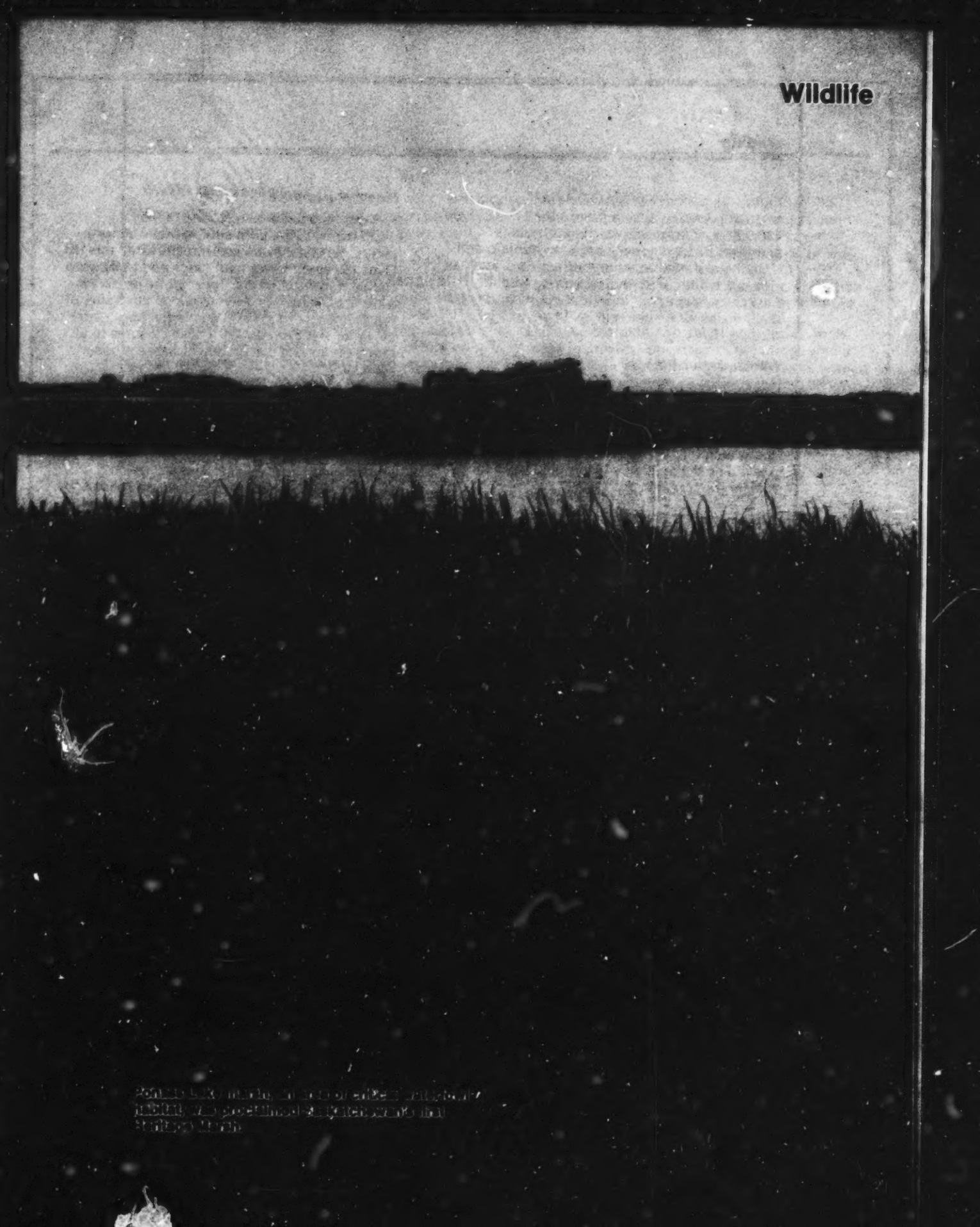
Changing circumstances in the industry have led to a review of the policy and procedures governing the allocation and disposition of wild rice permits and long-term licences.

There are approximately 2,500 sites under permit (the majority in northern Saskatchewan) and close to 700 individuals holding those permits. This contrasts to a total of 670 permits issued up to 1979.

A revised wild rice policy was drafted to reflect the concerns of the department's program branches. The new policy proposals were discussed with producer groups and their input will be incorporated in the new policy and regulations.

Land Reclamation

Regional rehabilitation of abandoned gravel pits, dump sites, stockpile areas and quarries is part of an ongoing program of land conservation. For example, in the Prince Albert Region, six primary sites were co-ordinated and monitored, with over 23,000 trees supplied to Christopher Lake, Melfort, Candle Lake, Big River, Prince Albert and Carrot River. In the Hudson Bay Region, gravel pit reclamation projects were monitored at Ruby and McBride Lakes.


Wildlife

Wildlife

Eighty-six per cent of Saskatchewan people use wildlife in some way to enhance their lives. Over 230,000 people actively engage in wildlife activities, divided equally between hunting and trapping and non-consumptive activites, such as viewing, studying or photographing wildlife. Saskatchewan is unique in that the majority of adult males, or 64 per cent, still hunt or trap wildlife.

Wildlife Action Plan

Development of a Wildlife Action Plan for the 1980s was initiated. Balancing wildlife supply and demand, while optimizing social and economic benefits from wildlife and ensuring continuation of all wildlife species are the major goals. The action plan will form the basis for all wildlife programs in the 1980s.

Wildlife Habitat Protection

Using the information from the Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Inventory, the department reviewed and identified critical wildlife habitat on over 6,100 parcels of Crown land which had been identified for sale. In addition, the ongoing program of reviewing wildlife concerns on agricultural leases where development is proposed was continued. The goal of this program is to introduce legislation which will protect critical wildlife habitat on these lands.

The approximate 800 hectares purchased this year by the Wildlife Development Fund brings the total acreage to 27,100 hectares.

Wetland Preservations

Ponass Lake, a 3,000-hectare marsh west of Rose Valley was officially designated in October. This is the first heritage marsh in Saskatchewan. The program is a joint project with Ducks Unlimited, Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, Saskatchewan Natural History Society and the department. It is designed to preserve and enhance the most important Saskatchewan wetlands, known internationally to be vitally important to the North American waterfowl resource.

Moose Restoration

A major step towards restoring moose populations in the pulp cutting areas of north-central Saskatchewan was implemented this fall. Over 250 small forest haul roads and trails were closed to vehicle traffic; linear game preserves were established for 716 metres on each side of the four major roads and one larger core game preserve was proclaimed. These closures to all forms of hunting will greatly increase moose survival.

White-tailed Deer Management

To reduce deer harvest by 10 to 20 per cent, improve hunting quality and reduce landowner-hunter conflicts, a new deer hunting season was implemented in southeast Saskatchewan. Hunters were not allowed to drive off roads and trails except to retrieve deer. Both hunters and landowners indicated satisfaction with this new approach and public co-operation was excellent.

The department also introduced an experimental bucks only season in Zone 18 which provided hunting recreation while allowing population growth.

A new co-operative wildlife survey combined the efforts of hundreds of volunteers to collect essential data such as age and sex structures of big game animals, at little cost.

Endangered Species

Fifty years after its disappearance from the province, steps are being taken to re-introduce the swift fox into southwestern Saskatchewan through a co-operative restoration program between the department and the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Also 12 eaglets were collected from nests in northern Saskatchewan to replenish bald eagle populations in Pennsylvania as part of the North American Eagle Restoration Program.

Wildlife Depredation

Prevention of damage to farmer's crops, property and livestock continues to be a priority for the department.

A major new initiative included the design of electric fencing packages to reduce black bear damage to apiaries along the forest fringe. Instruction courses for bee keepers and electric fence material supplied in lieu of compensation payments significantly reduced bear depredation conflicts.

Intercept deer and elk feeding programs at Cypress Hills, Greenwater, and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks, Big River and Fort a la Corne assisted winter survival and reduced damage to agricultural products. High deer populations in southwestern Saskatchewan continue to cause problems with fall rye and irrigated alfalfa crops.

Ungulate-proof fencing supplied to landowners eliminated chronic elk and deer depredation problems in the Estevan, Nipawin and Assiniboia areas. Cultivated acreage on Wildlife Development Fund lands continue to be seeded to forage crops and currently supply 30 per cent of the feed requirements for intercept and survival feeding programs.

Wolf trapping schools and predator control programs in the Meadow Lake and Prince Albert areas were undertaken to reduce cattle depredation along the forest fringe and in community pastures.

Waterfowl crop damage prevention efforts continued with operation of over 3,000 acres of permanent lure crops and 16 bait stations. The federal-provincial program addressed crop depredation problems on the major marsh complexes and areas with historical compensation payouts.

Mule Deer Management

Mule deer populations have been increasing exponentially since 1977 despite a more than two-fold increase in licence sales. Continued growth of the population will result in increased crop depredation, potential range deterioration and an ultimate reduction or crash of the herd.

Because the high harvest of antlered animals and the growth in number of breeding females contribute to population growth, regular season quotas for mule deer have been increased and more hunting pressure is being directed to does and fawns with the establishment of an antlerless mule deer season. The success of the 1983 season has warranted quota increases in 1984.

Barren Ground Caribou Management

Decline of the Barren Ground caribou herd due to increased harvesting prompted the governments of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the North West Territories and Canada, along with the various user groups to establish the Caribou Management Board in 1982.

As part of Saskatchewan's continued contribution to this board, a department biologist was assigned to participate in the program this year.

There was considerable improvement in co-operative efforts between government representatives and various user groups, resulting in progress toward effective management of the caribou herd.

Problem Beaver Control

A new program to deal with large-scale beaver problems was developed this year in co-operation with rural municipalities. Drainage systems were surveyed to identify all beaver dams and trouble spots. Dams were blown, beaver-proof culverts installed and expert trappers brought in to reduce populations. In the Hudson Bay Region alone, because of heavy rainfall, the department received 674 beaver complaints and removed 1,685 dams.

Firearm Safety/Hunter Education

A new, expanded Firearm Safety/Hunter Education course and manual were introduced during the fall of 1983. This new course includes the best aspects of the popular firearm safety course plus new chapters and lessons on basic wildlife conservation, game identification, outdoor travel and survival, conservation laws, hunter ethics and care of game meat. The course is compulsory for all first-time hunters and all hunters 17 years-of-age and under.

This year there were 4,228 graduates of the program compared to 5,887 in 1982. A total of 93,126 hunters have graduated since the program's inception in 1960, including 17,357 since the program became mandatory in 1981.

There were 17 firearm accidents of which two were fatal in 1983, compared to 20 accidents and no fatalities in 1982.

Wildlife Information and Education

Apart from developing a new manual and instructor's supplement for the Firearm Safety/ Hunter Education curriculum, several educational films and video tapes have been produced for the course. Four video public service announcements on wildlife topics were produced and sent to television stations. Articles on wildlife topics were published in outdoor magazines and agricultural and weekly newspapers.

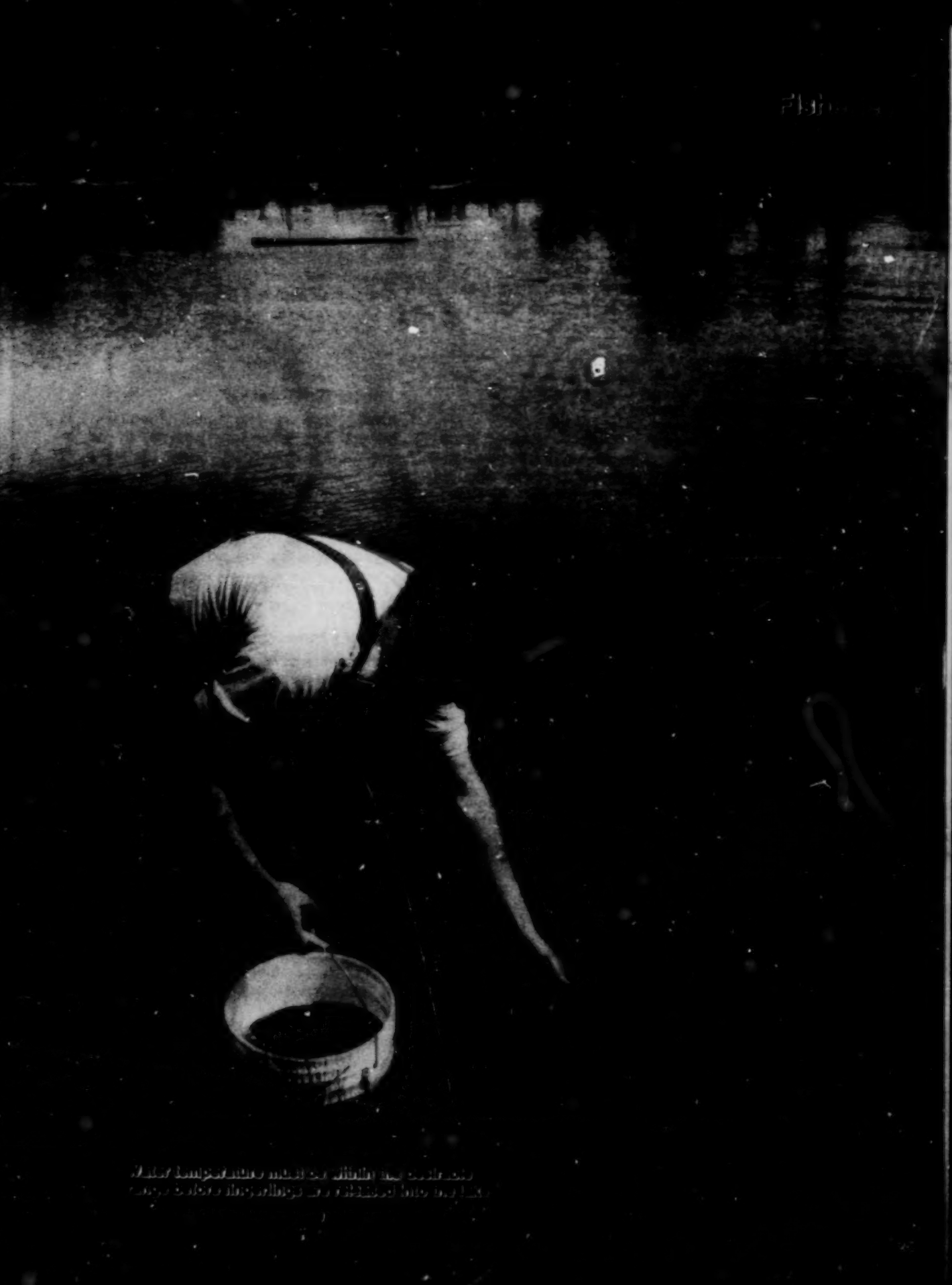
Project Wild, a Kindergarten to Grade 12 approach to wildlife education, was presented to the Department of Education for possible inclusion in the Saskatchewan school curriculum.

A series of publications, most importantly the Big Game, Game Bird and Wild Fur Guides, were produced for hunters and trappers and distributed with licences.

A major display to promote wildlife damage prevention was unveiled at the annual Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities convention in Regina.

Enforcement

Conservation officers contacted 44,851 hunters in the field which resulted in 569 convictions.



Water temperature must be within the desirable range before fingerlings are released into the lake

Fisheries

Saskatchewan has 68 species of fish of which 21 are economically important. This renewable resource is based in 68,000 square kilometres of lakes and streams covering 10 per cent of the total area of Saskatchewan. About 50,000 water bodies maintain permanent fish populations.

The province's fisheries represent a source of revenue and jobs for commercial fishermen, outfitters, and traditional resource users, as well as recreational opportunities for more than 230,000 sport fishermen.

The Fish Advisory Committee, established in 1980, provides a forum where representatives of major public users of fish can advise the Minister on all aspects of government fisheries policies and programs. Two meetings were held in 1983, dealing primarily with the Saskatchewan Fisheries Policy-Action Plan.

Saskatchewan Fisheries Policy-Action Plan

The Saskatchewan Fisheries Policy-Action Plan was approved in February. It received input from a wide range of public interest groups as well as the Fish Advisory Committee. The Plan provides a framework for improved fisheries management through the 1980s and beyond.

The major goals of the policy are:

— to maintain and increase the sustainable supply of fish through conservation and enhancement initiatives;

— to satisfy the various user groups through a fair allocation of available supplies;

— to increase the contribution of the fisheries sector to the provincial economy through selected development initiatives.

Fish Enhancement

Program development was completed for establishment of a new fish enhancement component to the Wildlife Development Fund. The overall objective of the new component will be to increase fish supplies through various enhancement projects. Initial priorities are to include the development of lakeside rearing ponds and new trout waters.

Fish Habitat Protection

Under this program potential harmful impacts of various development activities on fish and fish habitat are reviewed and, where possible, prevented.

Program activities involved 54 field investigations and resulted in the handling of 142 project proposals, 133 Shoreland Alteration Permits and 230 potential Crown land sales.

The Fish Habitat Protection Manual, a technical document for use by field staff, was produced.

Mercury Standards

New standards respecting mercury levels in fish for human consumption were adopted. They were established in co-operation with federal and other provincial agencies and are based on the results of an ongoing monitoring program. Administration of the standards is the responsibility of Saskatchewan Health. Recommendations for consumption of fish from Saskatchewan waters, based on the latest monitoring results, are included in the Anglers Guide.

Fish Enhancement Experiments

A trout rearing experiment was undertaken at the Boundary Dam Generating Station. The objective is to examine the feasibility of rearing trout utilizing heated water from the thermal power station.

Work continued on exploring the potential for trout rearing in strip-mine ponds in the Estevan area. Six ponds are already providing fishing opportunities. A further 26 ponds have been examined, with results indicating many may be suitable for trout sport fisheries.

A walleye spawn-taking experiment was conducted at Fyfe Lake. Results showed successful fertilization of these eggs with sperm obtained from North Dakota, indicating a walleye sperm bank may be feasible.

A series of experiments was carried out at the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station with the goal of increasing production volume. Tests were conducted on walleye spawn treatment, egg incubation and fry rearing techniques.

Feasibility studies were carried out on three rearing ponds at Greig Lake, Rowan's Ravine and Shore Lake. Assistance was provided to the St. Walburg branch of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF) for construction of a rearing pond at Brightsand Lake. Assistance was also provided to the Battlefords branch of the SWF in designing a rearing pond for Jackfish Lake.

Lake Studies

Studies were carried out at Lake Diefenbaker on the status of whitefish, walleye, lake trout and other species. Principal objectives were to assess the status of the commercial whitefish catch and to assess the lake's potential as a walleye spawn source. An angler survey was also conducted on the lake to determine game fish utilization and possible facility requirements for sport fishermen. The survey showed that an estimated 6,670 anglers caught over 9,600 game fish during the survey period of June 1 to August 1. Of these fish, 66 per cent were walleye, 20 per cent pike, 9.5 per cent perch, 4 per cent goldeye and 0.5 per cent others, including sauger and rainbow trout.

Joint Fisheries Studies

Work continued on two studies conducted in conjunction with Canada Fisheries and Oceans:

1. Creel census and economic survey of the recreational fishery in Nemeiben Lake.
2. Study on the economics of outfitting in Saskatchewan.

The 1980 Survey of Sportfishing in Saskatchewan, also done in conjunction with Canada Fisheries and Oceans, was completed.

A report on the Katepwa fishway was prepared and input was also provided to the Qu'Appelle River conveyance and mitigation work design team. These activities were under the Qu'Appelle Implementation Agreement.

Fish Culture

Major renovations to the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station were completed. They included new wells, water filtration system, water storage reservoir and a standby power unit.

A total of 173 water bodies were stocked with 8.1 million walleye fry, 182,000 rainbow trout fingerlings, 167,000 splake trout fingerlings and 87,000 brook trout fingerlings. Fish transfers included 6,900 walleye fingerlings from lakeside rearing ponds along with 4,400 perch adults and 100 pike adults.

The Boundary Dam Reservoir at Estevan received 10,000 largemouth bass which were imported from Montana.

Stock Testing

Test netting examinations of 124 waters took place during the summer to update management plans and determine past stocking success. A further 60 waters were tested during the winter for dissolved oxygen conditions. Thirty of these were in areas where there was a possibility of adverse impacts from forest cutting operations. Forest cutting reserves were subsequently placed on a number of these areas.

Commercial Fisheries

A total of 1,585 commercial fishery licences were issued resulting in a total harvest of 2.8 million kilograms worth $2.2 million. Most of the production, 73 per cent, occurred in northern Saskatchewan where commercial fishing represents a key economic activity.

Included in total commercial production are fish sold directly to Saskatchewan consumers. A trend has been noted with respect to the increased quantity of fish sold in this manner.

Fifty commercial bait fishermen harvested 15,000 kilograms of bait fish worth $64,400.

A total of 538 domestic fishing licences were issued. The majority of licensees use the fish to supplement the family diet. In southern Saskatchewan, particular attention is given to encouraging the harvest of suckers, an underutilized species.

Eight brine shrimp fishing licences were issued, resulting in a total production of 13,600 kilograms. This figure represents a major increase from the previous three years.

There were five fur farm fishing operations accounting for 96,000 kilograms of fish. A total of 1,780 mink were fed by this production.

Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program

The Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program is in place to help ease the high cost of transporting commercially caught fish. The transportation assistance portion of the program covers 90 per cent of the cost of transportation from the location of harvest to Prince Albert. Expenditures under this program totalled $388,522 for the year under review.

A further $11,872 was provided under the Fish Price Support Program. The purpose of this program is to improve the price paid to commercial fishermen for certain species of fish having depressed market value.

Fish Farming

There were 2,265 fish farm licences issued in 1983, of which 63 were for commercial use. A total of 745,000 trout fingerlings were stocked and an estimated harvest of 100,000 kilograms was realized.

Fisheries Information and Education

Assistance was provided to existing fish farming operations as well as those interested in entering the field by way of a regular Fish Farm Newsletter and a special report on Fish Farming in Saskatchewan. Other regular publications included the Anglers Guide and Fish Facts 1983.

The Where to Fish book was published, describing all waters in southern and central Saskatchewan which support game fish populations. A Fish Atlas of Saskatchewan was also published outlining the distribution of the province's 68 species.

Development of a display program began for the Visitor Information Centre at the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station.

Enforcement

A total of 41,470 anglers were contacted in the field by conservation officers, resulting in 640 convictions.

Department Management

Department Management

New Uniforms

New uniforms were issued to conservation officers, park superintendents and field supervisors in February. This is the first phase of a complete uniform change-over for field staff.

Plans were completed for department vehicles to be clearly marked. The new uniforms and vehicle identification will facilitate public recognition.

Administration

The main thrust in department administration this year was a review of the administrative systems throughout the department. Short and long-range goals were developed to standardize and upgrade the department's support systems, and implementation was begun. Financial reporting standards were also upgraded.

Personnel

Staffing actions this year included 97 classified service and 285 labour service positions. Twenty-seven labour service and 205 classified service classification actions were taken. Organizational audits were initiated in Communications Services and Radio Operations. During the year only two formal grievances were made, a small number considering there are approximately 2,300 employees. Workers' Compensation claims totalled 111. The number of claims has remained consistent with most claims being reported during the months of May to October.

Training and Development

During the year, enrolment of department employees in courses of one-half day to 15 days duration was 675 for a total of 1,361 training days. A Managing Human Performance course was attended by 108 managers. A three-day management conference was attended by 25 senior managers. A four-day Supervisory Training course was attended by 25 middle and junior managers. Twenty-four conservation officers attended a new Park Security Supervisor's course. A new trail operation and maintenance seminar was conducted for 30 conservation officers and maintenance staff.

In addition, department staff attended a number of management, technical and clerical courses presented by the Public Service Commission, RCMP, educational organizations and training and development consultants.

Six employees continued training under the Conservation Officers Training Program and will finish in June, 1984. Seven employees attended university classes through the government-sponsored education leave program. Nineteen employees received reimbursement of their tuition fees for successfully completing courses on their own time. Two employees participated in the Administrative Development Diploma Program.

Timber is commercially harvested from designated supply areas within the northern forest.

Table No. 1 Forest Industry Employment

Where Employed	Person Months	Person Years
Office	3,332.7	277.7
Plant or Mill	13,117.3	1,093.1
Woodlands		
— Company	3,373.5	281.1
— Private	6,636.9	553.1
— Subcontractors, loggers, etc. hired by contractors	8,676.6	723.1
Total	35,137.0	2,928.1

Table No. 2 Estimated Sawmill Production (Lumber m³)

Region	Spruce	Jack Pine	Other Species	Total	Ties (m³)
Creighton	101,505	13,491		114,996	
Hudson Bay	79,980	17,480	1,424	98,884	
Meadow Lake	195,180	2,008	1,425	198,613	358
Melville	2		159	161	
Northern Forest Operations	18,831	1,790	2,212	22,833	
Prince Albert	5,194	2,163	142	7,499	1,461
Swift Current			2,256	2,256	
Total	400,692	36,932	7,618	445,242*	1,819*

* Excludes major industries.

Table No. 3 Value of Forest Products

Product	Estimated Volume Produced (m³)	Value (m³)	Total Value ($) 1983-84	1982-83
Sawtimber	949,354	37.44	35,543,814	30,569,858
Posts	102,859	170.66	17,553,917	11,316,690
Poles	9,400	37.26	350,244	844,715
Rails	7,031	79.27	557,347	606,988
Ties	3,265	227.71	743,473	447,040
Piling & Round Timber	5,087	269.53	1,371,099	4,380,564
Fuelwood	108,767	38.75	4,214,721	3,611,470
Waferboard Kraft Pulp & Plywood	1,392,927	75.54	105,221,706	119,019,554
Christmas Trees				72,914
Total	2,578,690*		165,556,321	170,869,793

Average Production Value $64.20/m³

Table No. 4 Reforestation and Distribution of Planting Stock 1983

Tree Planting			
Forestry Division			
Swan River	1,151,900		
Connell Creek	2,005,950		
McKenzie Burn	1,348,375		
McKenzie Burn	445,684	containers	
Armit	1,750,590		
Mahigan	450,000		
Chitek Lake	179,500		
Smoothstone (experimental)	79,573		
			7,411,572
Regions:			
C.O. District Planting	83,200		
Hudson Bay			
— Kinakin	349,600		
— Mann River	501,600		
Meadow Lake			
— Divide	300,300		
			1,234,700
Provincial & Federal Government Agencies	9,010,126		
Industrial Co-operators	3,095,861		
Church, School, Youth Groups	41,233		
Farm Woodlot Co-operators	6,585		
Trees for Farmers	285,500		
			12,439,305

Ground preparation for planting by Forestry Division: 4,624 hectares

Table No. 5 Forest Revenue (From Provincial Forests and Provincial Lands)

Dues, Fees & Royalties			
Pulpwood - Licence Areas:			
Prince Albert Pulpwood	$161,049.95		
Meadow Lake Sawmill	16,181.10		
Simpson Timber Company	15,128.25		
Lehner Wood Preservers	5,573.38	$197,932.68	
Pulpwood - Non-Licence Areas:			
Prince Albert Pulpwood	13,200.70		
Saskatchewan Forest Products	61,352.83		
Other	7,697.36	82,250.89	
Sawtimber - Licence Areas:			
Meadow Lake Sawmill	256,174.49		
Simpson Timber Company	1,366,835.75	1,623,010.24	
Sawtimber - Non-Licence Areas:			
Saskatchewan Forest Products	322,641.85		
Other	131,918.64	454,560.49	
Other Products - Licence Areas:			
MacMillan Bloedel	52,065.52		
Lehner Wood Preservers	18,224.98		
L & M Wood Products	27,655.72	97,946.22	
Other Products - Non-Licence Areas:			
Saskatchewan Forest Products	1,013,045.83		
MacMillan Bloedel	4,491.99		
Lehner Wood Preservers	321.15		
L & M Wood Products	7,208.52		
Other	71,306.44	1,096,373.93	
Regeneration Fees - Licence Areas:			
Meadow Lake Sawmill	14,219.45	14,219.45	
Total for Dues, Fees & Royalties			$3,566,293.90
Licences and Permits			
Sawmill	1,966.00		
Licenses - Operating			
Forest Management Agreement	550.00		
Forest Product Treating Plant	55.00		
Wild Rice Term	60.00		
Other	10.00		
Grazing	110,353.20		
Hay	24,029.82		
Timber - With Dues	9,203.00		
Timber - Free of Dues	366.85		
Peat and Sphagnum Moss	2.00		
Wild Rice	20,413.83	167,009.70	
Total for Licences and Permits			167,009.70
Penalties and Interest			
Waste of Merchantable Timber	368.00		
Overcut Timber Dues	4,461.89		
Overcut Hay Dues	2,138.85		
Other	47,714.48	54,683.22	
Total for Penalties and Interest			54,683.22

Sales and Services			
Timber	2.00		
Other	222.00	224.00	
Total for Sales and Services			224.00
Other			
Fire Prevention Levy			
MacMillan Bloedel	20,195.84		
L & M Wood Products	3,377.66		
Other	3,554.43		
Ground Rental			
MacMillan Bloedel	4,733.40		
L & M Wood Products	879.60	32,740.93	
Total for Other			32,740.93
Miscellaneous	80.00	80.00	
Total for Miscellaneous			80.00
Grand Total for Forests			$3,821,031.75

Table No. 6 Estimated Depletion of Standing Timber (m³)

Region	By Use	By Fire	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82
Buffalo Narrows	6,018		6,018		
Creighton	191,347		191,347		
Hudson Bay	1,015,594		1,015,594	882,149	1,214,537
La Ronge	410,502		410,502		
Meadow Lake	583,605	3,361	586,966	327,137	284,795
Melville	1,745		1,745	4,088	2,098
Prince Albert	223,334		223,334	446,338	277,542
Regina	87		87		
Saskatoon	433		433	51	
Swift Current	3,140		3,140	7,943	2,045
Northern-Forest Operations		600,936	600,936	1,673,020	9,348,058
Total	2,435,805	604,297	3,040,102	3,340,726	11,129,075

Table No. 7 Provincial Forest Fire Summary

Cause	No. of Fires	% of Total Fires	Area Burned (HA)	% of Total Area Burned
Lightning	199	45.5	40,380.00	77.4
Recreation	82	18.8	115.74	0.2
Settlement	67	15.3	2,088.24	4.0
Forest Industry	7	1.6	2.72	0.0
Other Industry	8	1.8	4.53	0.0
Railroad	3	0.7	6.00	0.0
Incendiary	45	10.3	8,971.40	17.2
Miscellaneous	12	2.8	514.97	1.0
Unknown	14	3.2	88.47	0.2
Total	437	100.0	52,172.07	100.0

Table No. 8 Provincial Park Visitation Comparison 1973-1983
Vehicles Entering (Victoria Day Weekend - Labour Day Weekend)

Park	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Buffalo Pound	50,699	42,710	38,585	45,250	41,024	48,166	41,506	38,387	44,473**	40,973	33,139
Cypress Hills	60,665	57,146	60,138	60,375**	63,787	55,564	56,638	64,579	78,564	74,969	73,402
Danielson	12,847	9,028	10,428	14,567	29,425	32,402**	40,486	30,483	35,852	39,692	32,899
Douglas	12,123	10,908	12,943	12,343	10,868	12,004	12,400	18,685	23,625	23,906	21,217
Duck Mountain	77,324	86,800	94,261	98,347	92,215	96,075	115,929	89,198	72,698	85,122	101,272
Echo Valley	106,860	77,638	107,551	92,339	79,735	83,368	102,167	80,544	93,162	52,940	54,502
Good Spirit Lake	19,958	22,805	23,991	29,416	25,975	35,316	47,147	32,124	31,568	33,763	31,576
Greenwater	35,600	39,463**	43,842*	48,355	38,659	39,548	40,860	37,493	28,680	22,562	27,050
Katepwa Point	—	—	—	—	12,489	12,027	14,378	7,357	6,636	14,716	11,231
Lac La Ronge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,060	19,179***
Meadow Lake	96,961	82,779	71,742	90,374	97,346	89,086	75,137	75,526	110,366	78,735*	75,535
Moose Mountain	132,362	146,725	147,558	168,747	157,390**	159,779	145,931*	160,857	150,091	143,681	130,857
Nipawin	13,441	9,723	10,046	17,732	5,686	15,980	12,023	11,898	34,935	17,562*	12,377
Pike Lake	67,580	46,843	56,806	59,148	46,088	56,506	41,157	44,513	47,105	47,126	38,442
Rowan's Ravine	31,027	24,320	29,814	34,356	40,349	43,049	27,919	25,336	27,195	40,062	26,675
Saskatchewan Landing	22,934	24,330	35,647	41,243**	32,799	38,588	41,579	52,993	57,144	45,042	53,253
The Battlefords	44,574	44,927	45,381	55,162	59,500	63,943	69,890	52,341	52,857	58,164	65,281
Total	784,955	726,145	788,733	867,754	833,335	881,401	885,147	822,314	894,951	824,075	807,887
	+9.3	—7.5	+8.6	+10.0	—3.9	+5.8	+0.4	—7.1	+8.8	—7.9	—2.0

Percent Change

* 1 less than previous year
** 1 more counter than previous year
*** 2 more counters than previous year

Figure adjustments due to errors in traffic counter reporting.

Table No. 9 Big Game Harvest & Recreation Days By Species: 1981-1983

	1981		1982		1983	
	Harvest	Rec. Days	Harvest	Rec. Days	Harvest	Rec. Days
White-tailed Deer	41,149	190,122	36,216	169,630	33,574	159,235
Moose	2,429	50,770	2,637	47,146	2,113	37,738
Elk	523	10,767	300	7,950	534	12,153
Mule Deer	3,662	7,211	4,079	7,438	6,231	12,833
Black Bear	929	9,829	1,121	10,010	1,071	10,027
Antelope	1,856	3,753	2,090	3,920	2,010	3,955
Woodland Caribou	54	514	35	356	27	232

Table No. 10 Game Bird Harvest & Recreation Days by Species: 1981-1983

	1981		1982		1983	
	Harvest	Rec. Days	Harvest	Rec. Days	Harvest	Rec. Days
Ducks	240,000	59,454	290,000	68,490	326,100	75,036
Geese	159,000	53,925	155,000	58,985	213,025	69,871
Sandhill Crane	2,200	904	3,500	1,410	2,965	1,164
Sharp-tailed Grouse	83,000	38,709	52,000	28,629	58,823	31,391
Hungarian Partridge	64,000	28,362	42,000	23,140	61,073	26,409
Ruffed Grouse	37,000	22,301	17,000	14,214	13,523	11,806
Spruce Grouse	6,000	4,185	3,000	2,715	3,946	2,026
Pheasant	13,000	7,052	7,500	5,772	15,857	9,315

Table No. 11 Licenced Trappers

Trapper Licence Sales 1973 - Present

Year	Northern Fur Conservation Areas	Southern Saskatchewan	Total
1974-75	2,618	7,089	9,707
1975-76	2,627	8,506	11,133
1976-77	2,886	12,561	15,447
1977-78	2,782	11,243	14,025
1978-79	3,088	10,530	13,618
1979-80	3,303	22,805*	26,108
1980-81	3,350	19,166	22,516
1981-82	3,224	17,780	21,004
1982-83	3,244	17,050	20,294
1983-84	3,035	14,009	17,044

* Starting in 1979 a licence was required to harvest foxes and coyotes in southern Saskatchewan.

Table No. 12 Hunting and Trapping Licence Sales and Revenues

	Number		Revenue	
Game Bird				
Saskatchewan Resident Game Bird	47,157		$ 471,570	
Canadian Resident Game Bird	2,978		148,900	
Non-resident Game Bird	3,741		374,100	
Total Game Bird		53,876		994,570
Big Game				
1st Saskatchewan Resident Bear	3,736		56,040	
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Bear	361		5,415	
1st Canadian Resident Bear	68		3,400	
2nd Canadian Resident Bear	6		300	
1st Non-resident Bear	176		17,600	
2nd Non-resident Bear	28		2,800	
Saskatchewan Resident Woodland Caribou	143		4,290	
Canadian Resident Woodland Caribou	0		0	
Non-resident Woodland Caribou	9		2,700	
1st Saskatchewan Resident White-tailed Deer	50,309		1,257,725	
2nd Saskatchewan Resident White-tailed Deer	4,594		114,850	
1st Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer	607		60,700	
2nd Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer	19		1,900	
1st Non-resident White-tailed Deer	68		13,600	
2nd Non-resident White-tailed Deer	3		600	
1st Saskatchewan Resident Archery White-tailed Deer	1,389		34,725	
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Archery White-tailed Deer	22		550	
1st Saskatchewan Resident Muzzle loader White-tailed Deer	518		12,950	
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Muzzle loader White-tailed Deer	57		1,425	
Saskatchewan Resident Elk	3,187		95,610	
Saskatchewan Resident Regular Moose	7,894		236,820	
Big Game Draw				
Special Elk	894		26,820	
Special Moose	1,967		59,010	
Antelope	2,659		79,770	
Either-sex Mule Deer	6,529		195,870	
Antlerless Mule Deer	1,455		43,650	
Total Big Game		86,698		2,329,120
Trapping				
South Saskatchewan Fur	14,009		140,090	
North Saskatchewan Fur	3,035		30,350	
Total Trapping		17,044		170,440
Total Receipts, Game and Fur Licences		157,618		$3,494,130

Table No. 13 Fisheries Licence Sales

Licences	Cost of Licences	1981-82 Number Sold	1981-82 Dollar Revenue	1982-83 Number Sold	1982-83 Dollar Revenue	1983-84 Number Sold	1983-84 Dollar Revenue
Sport							
Resident	$ 5	178,361	$ 891,805	183,216	$ 916,080	178,138	$ 805,798
Non-Resident	15	15,733	235,995	16,442	246,630	17,977	253,954
One-Day	2	11,854	23,708	1,703	3,406	1,288	2,576
Total		205,948	$1,151,508*	201,361	$1,166,116*	197,403	$1,062,328*
Commercial							
Fisherman Dealer	$ 5	24	$ 120	64	$ 320	43	$ 215
Fish Dealer	250	1	250	1	250	1	250
Fish Processing Plant	25	1	25	1	25	1	25
Commercial Net	10	1,944	24,440	2,100	25,150	1,585	20,040
Franchise	10	1	10	1	10	1	10
Brine Shrimp Net	20	9	180	7	140	8	160
Bait Fish	20	57	1,120	50	1,000	50	1,000
Fish Farm							
Private	No charge	1,698	—	1,973	—	2,202	—
Commercial	15	55	825	52	780	63	945
Fur Farm	Based on No. of Breeders	7	922	6	700	5	565
Total		3,797	$27,892	4,255	$28,375	3,959	$23,210
Domestic							
Domestic Net	$5	293	$ 1,465	704	$ 3,520	538	$ 2,690

* Includes Vendor's Commission

Table No. 14 Commercial Fish Production and Value

Species	1981-82 Kilograms	1981-82 Lake Value ($)	1982-83 Kilograms	1982-83 Lake Value ($)	1983-84 Kilograms	1983-84 Lake Value ($)
Whitefish	1,170,807	854,199	1,207,385	1,009,014	1,056,747	779,559
Walleye	713,677	1,785,216	711,875	1,344,441	649,672	958,878
Pike	617,979	296,425	745,728	361,318	493,254	217,030
Trout	383,093	294,718	319,768	240,304	237,508	177,770
Tullibee					208,562	40,254
Others*	523,422	177,838	404,641	120,519	172,205	50,645
Total	3,408,978	3,348,396	3,389,397	3,075,597	2,817,948	2,224,136

* Buffalofish, Carp, Suckers

Table No. 15 Brine Shrimp Production

Year	Licences	Licensees	Production of Brine Shrimp and Eggs (kg)
1979-80	9	1	20,671
1980-81	9	1	2,248
1981-82	9	1	2,041
1982-83	7	1	—
1983-84	8	1	13,600

Table No. 16 Fish Farming Licences and Stocking

Year	Number of Licences		No. of Fingerlings	
	Private	Commercial	Total	Stocked
1979-80	2,274	57	2,331	800,000
1980-81	2,097	57	2,154	670,000
1981-82	1,698	55	1,753	588,000
1982-83	1,973	52	2,025	685,000
1983-84	2,202	63	2,265	745,000

Table No. 17 Commercial Bait Fish Production

Year	No. of Licences	Production (Kilograms)
1979-80	62	18,469
1980-81	62	49,123
1981-82	57	31,883
1982-83	50	39,392
1983-84	50	15,021

Table No. 18 Summary of Fish Stocking

Species	Number Stocked	Number of Lakes Stocked
Walleye Fry	8,090,000	54
Brook Trout Fingerlings	86,700	38
Rainbow Trout Fingerlings	182,120	50
Splake Trout Fingerlings	166,600	19
Walleye Fingerlings	6,961	4
Largemouth Bass Fingerlings	10,000	1
Northern Pike Adults	100	2
Perch Adults	4,425	4
Walleye Eyed Eggs	50,000	1
Total	8,597,106	173

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL